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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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A 22-page report covering details on the functions and personalities of the various departments of the Central Committee of the CPSU. The object of the report is to study changes occurring in the apparatus between 1956 and 1959 and to look for clues on the present relations between the members of the Presidium. The study covers the Bureau of the Central Committee for the RSFSR and the Departments of Party Organs; Administrative Organs; Agriculture; Industry; Science, Schools, and Culture; Foreign; and the Administration of Affairs. What is known of the functions and the leadership changes in each department is discussed in the body of the study.

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THE APPARATUS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE C.P.S.U.: 1956/59

I. Introduction.

Our last paper on the Apparatus of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. traced its history from 1939 until the XXth Party Congress (1956). The object of the present paper is to record any changes which have occurred between 1956 and 1959 and examine them for clues concerning the present state of relations between different members of the Presidium.

2. As in our earlier study, inadequacy of information prevents a complete account of changes in the leadership of the Central Committee apparatus. Changes of department heads are still not revealed as they occur and can be learnt only by inference. This fact alone suggests that control over appointments to the apparatus continues to be an important factor in power struggles at the top. For example, it is not known who was Head of the important Department of Party Organs for the Union Republics between March 1957 and April 1958. Judging by past history, it is quite possible that there was a manoeuvre between March and July 1957 by the "anti-Party group" to bring a candidate of their own choosing into this key position; if there was, we know nothing of it.

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- 2 -

II. The Bureau of the Central Committee for the R.S.F.S.R.

5. Our previous paper on the apparatus described the setting up of the R.S.F.S.R. Bureau at the XXth Party Congress in February 1956. The process of dividing up all important Central Committee departments into two branches - one for Union Republics and one for the R.S.F.S.R. - was first noted in 1954. It formed part of a general decentralization of authority and enhancement of the importance of the R.S.F.S.R. From the XXth Congress onwards all R.S.F.S.R. branches of Central Committee departments formed part of the new Bureau, although both the R.S.F.S.R. and Union Republic branches are described as parallel formations controlled directly by the Central Committee, C.P.S.U. The Bureau as constituted in 1956 consisted of:

Chairman: N.S. Khrushchev

/Deputy Chairman:

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- 3 -

Deputy Chairman: N.I. Belyaev (then Secretary, Central Committee, C.P.S.U.)

Members: M.A. Yasnov (then Chairman, Council of Ministers, R.S.F.S.R.)

F.R. Kozlov (then First Secretary, Leningrad obkom)

V.M. Churaev (then Head of Party Organs Department, Central Committee, for the R.S.F.S.R.)

V.P. Mylarshchikov (then Head of the Agricultural Department, Central Committee, for the R.S.F.S.R.)

A.M. Puzanov (then First Deputy Chairman Council of Ministers of the R.S.F.S.R.)

N.G. Ignatov (then First Secretary of Gorky obkom)

A.P. Kirilenko (then First Secretary of Sverdlovsk obkom)

I.V. Kapitonov (then First Secretary of Moscow obkom)

A.B. Aristov (then Secretary, Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.)

P.N. Pospelov (then Secretary, Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.)

6. Since 1956 there have been many vicissitudes in the careers of these officials. Only five - Khrushchev, Churaev, Kirilenko, Aristov and Pospelov - still hold the posts which they held in 1956; others have been either demoted or transferred to posts in which they are hardly likely to remain in the Bureau. The only changes in composition which have been publicized in the Soviet Press are the replacement of Belyaev

/by Aristov

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- 4 -

by Aristov as Deputy Chairman in December 1958; a reference to I.V. Spiridonov (First Secretary, Leningrad obkom) as a member in April 1959 and a reference to P.N. Demichev (First Secretary, Moscow obkom) as a member in July 1959. Other changes are unlikely to be revealed before the XXIInd Party Congress in 1961. It should be noted that Aristov's post as Deputy Chairman of the Bureau in practice probably gives him considerable power over the R.S.F.S.R., since Khrushchev is presumably too busy to pay detailed attention to the work of the Bureau. It is therefore probable that Aristov is in a position to influence some Party appointments. He seems to have a particular interest in the eastern regions of the R.S.F.S.R.

III. The Department of Party Organs.

7. Since about 1954 there have been two branches of this Department - one for the Union Republics and one for the R.S.F.S.R. They work in close collaboration; for example, there is only one office for issuing Party cards.

[redacted] the Union Republics branch
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is divided into territorial and functional sectors:

- a) Four territorial sectors, each dealing with a group of Union and autonomous republics:
 - i) The Ukrainian and Moldavian Sector with one head and six instructors;
 - ii) The Transcaucasian Sector;
 - iii) The Kazakhstan and Central Asian Sectors;
 - iv) The Baltic Republics Sector;

/b)...

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- 5 -

b) Four functional sectors:

- i) The Sector for Organizational and Statutory Questions, which deals with the observance of the statutes, collects statistical data on peripheral Party organizations and intervenes in expulsion cases;
- ii) The Membership Sector;
- iii) The Cadres Sector;
- iv) The Trades Union, Komsomol and Soviet Organs Sector.

8. As well as the regular officials of the department, there is a group of four inspectors who come directly under the Central Committee, C.P.S.U. and are not controlled by the territorial organs. These people are usually ex-obkom secretaries. Altogether the Union Republics branch of the Department has sixty-four political and sixty-four technical officials. Generally speaking, the business of the Department is to examine all questions concerning the structure of the Party and put its proposals to the Central Committee (in practice presumably to the Secretariat), which itself decides on any structural or organizational modification. The Department keeps index cards of Party leaders and officials and prepares statistical data on the cadres and composition of various organs in order to suggest eventual modifications to the Central Committee. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] it is concerned with the "systemization and allocation" of cadres in the Party, Trade Unions, /Soviets and

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- 6 -

Soviets and other social organizations. This includes the appointment of officials in other departments of the central apparatus, e.g. the Agricultural and Transport Departments. As for candidates for posts in Soviet organizations, the approval of the Department is necessary for appointments down to the level of Chairman and Deputy Chairman of oblast and krai executive committees. It also vets candidates for ministerial jobs in the Union Republics. Another function of the Department is control of the work of central and republican Party schools, including the recruitment of students.

9. Included in the Department is an Office for Party Enrolment. There is a standard enrolment card for the whole Soviet Union, the only difference being that in the Union Republics the writing is in two languages. This Office distributes membership cards to various organizations and controls the handing out of them to Party members. The organ which decides on the acceptance of new members is the raikom, which collects and keeps the relevant documents (request for membership, nomination forms, etc.). The Party Organs Department has powers to recommend that a request for membership be accepted. It keeps a complete list of all Party members of the U.S.S.R. in ¹numerical order.

10. The Head of the R.S.F.S.R. Branch of the Party Organs Department since its formation in 1954 has been V.M. Churaev (last noted in March 1959), who had in the past served under Khrushchev in the Ukraine and whom we have always regarded as a Khrushchev man. The position in the Union Republics branch

/is less clear.

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- 7 -

is less clear. Until March 1957, when he was made Ambassador to Hungary, it was headed by E.I. Gromov, an apparatchik of long standing

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with no known ties to any of the current leaders. From March 1957 to April 1958, when A.N. Shelepin took over the department, we do not know who was in charge of it. It is tempting to speculate that during March-July 1957 a battle may have been waged with the "anti-Party group" over the leadership of the Party Organs Department, as it seems to have been at other Party crises in the post-war period (e.g. in 1948 and 1952). Shelepin held the post until March 1959, when he became Chairman of the K.G.B. and was succeeded by V.E. Semichastny, ex-First Secretary of the Komsomol. As far as Shelepin is concerned, there are no earlier career links between him and Khrushchev, but there can be little doubt that Khrushchev himself approved Shelepin's appointment. Semichastny, who had served in the Ukraine under Khrushchev, did not hold the post of Party Organs Head for long, becoming Second Secretary of the Azerbaidzhan Central Committee in August 1959, shortly after a purge of the Azerbaidzhan Party leadership. As his successor is still not known, it is too early to comment on the possible significance of this change. At first sight it might be regarded as a demotion for Semichastny, but the implication of recent Soviet statements is clearly that there is an urgent need for a strong hand in Azerbaidzhan.

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- 8 -

IV. The Department of Agitation and Propaganda.

11. This department also has existed in two parallel formations

- one for the Union Republics and one as part of the R.S.F.S.R. Bureau - since at least 1956. As well as its nominal functions it directs ideological work, sharing part of this task with the "Science and Cultural Department". The Department has sectors for Propaganda, Agitation, Mass Work, Central Newspapers, Publications and Reviews and Radio and Television.

12. From its formation until May 1958 the Union Republics branch of the Agitprop Department was in the charge of F.V. Konstantinov. In that month Konstantinov was made Editor of "Kommunist" and control of Agitprop passed to L.F. Ilichev, ex-Head of the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In terms of personalities this change seems of little significance since both Konstantinov and Ilichev have been career Party bureaucrats for many years with no special signs of attachment to any of the current leaders. The same probably applies to Major General V.P. Moskovsky, who has been head of the R.S.F.S.R. branch of the Agitprop Department ever since its formation.

V. The Department of Administrative Organs, otherwise known as the Department of Administrative, Trade and Finance Organs.

13. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] this department existed in two sections, one for administrative organs and the other for planning, trade and finance organs. However, a later reference (1959) has been seen

/to the department

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- 9 -

to the department under the title of Department of Administrative Organs, suggesting that it has once more become a composite one. Recent organizational trends in the central committees of the Union Republics, which usually follow those of the Central Committee, C.P.S.U. fairly closely, tend to confirm this. 1958 or 1959 references to a composite department of Administrative Organs in central committees have been seen in all republics except the Ukraine and Belorussia (separate departments of Administrative and Planning, Trade and Finance Organs) and Kazakhstan (position obscure).

14. As in other departments which have been described, there are two regional branches of the Administrative Organs Department.

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The Department is probably responsible inter alia for general political direction of and appointments to the police and procuratorial organs, including the new "people's militia". Its functions also include organizing elections to local soviets, seeing that politically sound candidates are put forward, etc. Yet another function seems to be political control of the Armed Forces, probably shared with the Chief Political Directorate of the latter, which is still described as a Department of the Central Committee. It is not surprising that changes in the control of a political organ of such sensitivity are little publicized.

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- 10 -

15. [redacted] the Union Republics 50X1-HUM

branch. It is not known who was appointed Head when the branch was organized about the time of the XXth Party Congress. However, V.V. Zolotukhin, who was identified as Deputy Head in August 1955 (before the Department was divided) had become Head of the Union Republic Branch by August 1957. As in the case of the Party Organs Department it is possible that intrigues were conducted by the "anti-Party group" in an attempt to bring "their man" into this Department. Whatever side Zolotukhin was on [redacted]

[redacted] he did not last long as Head. By February 1958 he had 50X1-HUM been relegated to his former position of Deputy Head and replaced by Colonel General A.S. Zheltov, former Head of the Red Army Political Directorate. In view of Zheltov's role in the anti-Beria moves in 1953 (he was appointed to the Red Army Political Directorate during the Beria show-down in July 1953) and also in the moves against Zhukov in 1957, it seems that he was at that time regarded by Khrushchev as a useful ally. "Pravda" of 2 August 1959 revealed that Zheltov was no longer Head of the Administrative Department but had become Head of the Lenin Military Political Academy. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

16. From its formation as a separate branch in 1955-1956, the R.S.F.S.R. branch of the Administrative Organs Department was in the charge of A.N. Kidin, a former obkom secretary. In early 1959 Kidin was made First Secretary of the Udmurt obkom and died in June 1959. Kidin's appointment to the remote Udmurt A.S.S.R.

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- 11 -

suggests a possible interest by F.R. Kozlov in his career (see below, paragraph 17). His successor is probably N.R. Mironov, who was described as Head of an un-named department of the Central Committee when attending a conference of the Party secretaries of the Moscow Military District in August 1959. The fact that Mironov was Head of the K.G.B. Administration of the Leningrad oblast in 1957 suggests that his appearance in the central apparatus may be due to the influence of F.R. Kozlov.

VI. The Agricultural Department.

17. Two branches of this Department - for Union Republics and for the R.S.F.S.R. - have existed since 1955. Khrushchev seems to have made sure from the outset that this Department, crucial as it then was for his innovatory policies, was firmly under his control. Two former subordinates of his, P.E. Doroshenko (ex-Ukraine) and V.P. Mylarshchikov (ex-Moscow obkom) were in charge of the Department (the Union Republics and R.S.F.S.R. branches respectively) from the time when it was split into two branches until 1959. Recent changes in the leadership of the Agricultural Department are puzzling and there are some grounds for thinking that F.R. Kozlov may be manoeuvring to place supporters here also. This Department has probably been under the supervision of N.G. Ignatov and these moves may therefore be directed partly against him. About April 1959 G.I. Vorobiev was made Head of the R.S.F.S.R. branch in place of Mylarshchikov. There are several points of interest in Vorobiev's career

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- 12 -

suggesting a link with Kozlov. Not only did he work in Leningrad from at least 1951 until 1957 as a Kozlov subordinate in various Party and Government agricultural posts, but also upon leaving his position as Chairman of the Leningrad cbispclkom in 1955 he was made First Secretary of the Udmurt A.S.S.R.'s Party committee. The Udmurt A.S.S.R. seems to be an area in which Kozlov has a special interest since he worked there in the Party network of the Izhevsk gorkom from 1939 to 1944. There is yet another hint that the connection between Kozlov, Vorobiev and the Udmurt A.S.S.R. may not be entirely fortuitous. A former subordinate of Kozlov in the Udmurt Party organization and also in Leningrad, V.N. Novikov, was made Chairman of the R.S.F.S.R. Gosplan and First Deputy Chairman of its Council of Ministers not long after Kozlov's promotion to full membership of the Presidium in 1957.

18. Doroshenko's successor as Head of the Union Republics branch of the Agricultural Department is G.A. Denisov, ex-First Secretary of the Saratov obkom. Denisov would appear to be a firm supporter of Khrushchev and has no obvious links with other members of the Presidium. At the XXIst Party Congress he was one of those who spoke out most strongly against the "anti-Party group".

VII. The Industrial Departments.

19. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] there were then four departments of the Central Committee concerned with the basic branches of industry:

/Heavy Industry,

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- 13 -

Heavy Industry, Machine Building, Light Industry and Construction.

In addition there was a Transport and Communications Department.

[redacted] in accordance with a project then
 afoot to reduce the number of those permanently employed in the
apparatus, these four departments were in the process of being
 reduced to two. Apparently little success has been achieved in
 this since there are recent (1959) references to all these de-
 partments except the Machine Building Department (last reference
 November 1957, although it existed in the Ukrainian Central
 Committee as late as February 1959). It is not known whether
 the industrial departments are divided into R.S.F.S.R. and Union
 Republics branches.

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- a) Heavy Industry Department. (Last reference June
 1959 - departments of the same name noted in the
 Ukrainian and Kazakh Central Committees in 1959).
 Its Head since the XXth Party Congress has been
 A.P. Rudakov, a former subordinate of Khrushchev
 and Kirichenko from the Ukraine;
- b) Light Industry Department, also known as Light
 Industry and Food Department. (Last reference
 April 1959. A counterpart still existed in the
 Ukrainian Central Committee in March 1959). This
 Department existed as a separate entity until/the
 end of 1952, when it seems to have been absorbed
 into the Industry and Transport Department. It

/was apparently

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- 14 -

was apparently re-established by July 1957. No Head is known before L.I. Lubennikov, first identified in early 1959, ex-First Secretary of the Karelian obkom.

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- his appointment to the Light Industry Department may be a move toward achieving the promised reduction in the numbers of officials in the industrial departments;
- c) Construction Department, also known as Construction Affairs Department. (Last reference April 1959; departments of the same name still existed in the Turkmen and Kazakh central committees in 1958 and 1959). The Head of this department since at least July 1957 has been I.A. Grishmanov. Grishmanov was a deputy mayor of Leningrad concerned with construction affairs from 1951 onwards, and his appointment may have been secured by a Leningrad group in the leadership. Although Grishmanov was appointed to the apparat apparently while F.R. Kozlov, whose associations with Leningrad are stronger than those of any other member of the Presidium, was still only a candidate member of that body, there may well be personal ties between them;

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- 15 -

d) Transport and Communications Department. This still existed in April 1959 (a counterpart department still existed in the Kazakh Central Committee in August 1959). We have no information concerning its leading officials.

20. In addition to all these, a Department of Industry and Transport of the R.S.F.S.R. was identified as late as March 1959 (there has been no reference to a Union Republics branch, although the majority of republican central committees still seem to have such a department). Its Head since at least November 1957 has been S.A. Baskakov, a former Secretary of Perm obkom with no known ties with any of the present leaders.

VIII. The Department of Science, Schools and Culture.

21. Since at least 1956 there have been two branches of this Department for the Union Republics and for the R.S.F.S.R.

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22. The Department is divided into two sections: the Culture section and the Science and Schools section. The Science section is in its turn divided into four sub-sections, each one having a Head and two Deputy Heads.

23. The first sub-section deals with natural sciences and technology. In July 1957 it was staffed by four officials, including a biologist, a chemist and a physicist. It controls the activities of the institutes for natural science and technology,

/the Academy of Sciences

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9853

- 16 -

the Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R. and through the Republican central committees the branches of the Academy of Sciences in the various Republics. Among the tasks of the sub-section are the co-ordination of the activities of the various academies and responsibility for implementing central committee decisions on scientific matters. The sub-section also deals with the organization and convening of scientific conferences and elaborates proposals and projects concerning these which it submits to the Central Committee.

24. The second sub-section deals with social sciences. It has six officials including a philosopher, a historian, an economist and a lawyer. It carries out functions analogous to the scientific sub-section, and directs the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Philosophy, the Institute of History, the Institute of Slav Studies, and those of World Economy and International Relations, Chinese studies, Oriental studies, etc. It played a part in the wholesale dismissal of the editorial board of "Voprosy Istorii" early in 1957 as a result of an unorthodox ideological trend in their journal. [redacted] this decision was taken after long discussion inside the Secretariat of the Central Committee which was based on a plan drawn up by the social sciences sub-section. In order to draw up the plan, first of all the entire editorial board of "Voprosy Istorii" was "invited" to the section. Next, in January 1957 a bigger meeting was held, convened by the Science and Culture Department and the Agitprop

/Department

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- 17 -

Department at which were present not only the editorial board of the review but also the President and Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences and representatives from the Institute of Social Sciences. For two days, eight to nine hour discussions were held. At the next meeting of the Secretariat, the editors of the review, Agitprop and Science and Culture Department officials, and finally Pospelov and Suslov all spoke. After this debate the decision to change the editorial board of the review was approved. This account throws an interesting side-light on the functions of Pospelov and Suslov in the Secretariat and also suggests that the Secretariat was able to take this action without reference to the Presidium, in which Khrushchev was then facing considerable opposition.

25. The third sub-section deals with all universities and higher educational institutions and the fourth sub-section deals with secondary and elementary schools.

26. In the Culture section of the Department there are three sub-sections: literature; art, theatre and music; and cinematography. The section maintains contact with the Ministry of Culture of the U.S.S.R., the republican central committees, with publishing houses and with artists' and writers' unions.

27. Leadership of both branches of the Science and Culture Department has been unchanged since the XXth Party Congress, N.D. Kazmin (ex-Leningrad) having remained as Head of the R.S.F.S.R. branch and V.A. Kirillin as Head of the Union Republics branch. There are no indications of any special

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- 18 -

link with Khrushchev or other Presidium members in either case; Kazmin seems to have joined the apparat too early for his promotion to be plausibly attributed to the influence of F.R. Kozlov, although as in the case of Grishmanov (paragraph 19c), there may be personal ties between them.

IX. Foreign Department.

28. There are probably at least two departments of the Central Committee dealing with the affairs of foreign communist parties.

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the Depart-

ment was reorganized in the spring of 1957 and now has separate sections for various West European countries, whereas before then it had only a general West European section.

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a separate Foreign Department was also created for bloc countries, headed by Yu.V. Andropov, ex-Ambassador to Hungary, while B.N. Ponomarev, who had been overall Head of the Department since at least 1951, had his sphere of competence restricted to the communist parties of non-bloc countries

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A close observation of occasions on which Andropov and Ponomarev have appeared shows that while the report may be true as regards the former, Ponomarev continues to meet representatives from the bloc countries (e.g. the Chinese) and it was

/he, not Andropov,

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- 19 -

he, not Andropov, who accompanied Khrushchev on his visit to Mao Tse-tung in 1958. Ponomarev is also a leading Party ideologist and it seems unlikely that his powers were thus diminished. Both Ponomarev and Andropov are career Party bureaucrats of long standing, and there are no indications that they owe any special allegiance to any of the present leaders. Their immediate superiors in the Secretariat would appear to be Suslov, Pospelov and Kuusinen.

29. There may be yet another department of the Central Committee dealing with foreign affairs: A.I. Orlov, who until August 1957 had held diplomatic posts in East Germany was, from that date, described as Head of a Department of the Central Committee. From then onwards he was concerned with delegations to and from East Germany, Hungary [] until in July 1959 he was appointed Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. At a guess, it is possible that his department was one exercising direct control over the Foreign Ministry in the name of the Central Committee.

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30. In Appendix "B" we list names of all/officials of the ^{leading} apparat who have had dealings with foreign communist delegations since 1956. They presumably belong to the Foreign Department and the nationality of the delegations which they meet may give some clue as to their sphere of competence in the Department.

X. Miscellaneous Departments of the Central Committee.

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[] "General Technical Department (archives etc.)". Its functions are obscure but it is possibly connected in some manner with the

/special sectors

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- 20 -

special sectors (which still existed at any rate in Armenia as late as early 1958) and hence the security network. Its Head since 1954 has been V.N. Malin. His background is one of Party work in Belorussia in the 'Thirties and 'Forties until he benefited from the Leningrad purge by being elected Secretary of the Leningrad gorkom in June 1949. He held this post until 1952 when he became a Central Committee inspector.

a) Administration of Affairs.

32. [redacted] this is the "house-keeping" 50X1-HUM
department of the apparatus and [redacted] it is concerned with the
budget, Party funds and the general running of day-to-day affairs,
i.e. that it is a kind of "chief clerk's department". Its Head 50X1-HUM
since early 1959 has been V.V. Pivovarov [redacted]

[redacted] Between then and 1953 it is not known who
was in charge of the department. 50X1-HUM

XI. Conclusions.

33. The most interesting fact which emerges from this study
of the central apparatus over the last three years is that two
former subordinates of F.R. Kozlov in Leningrad have recently
been appointed as departmental heads. Kozlov holds a govern-
mental post in the Presidium and as he is not a member of the
Party Secretariat we should not normally expect him to be able
to exercise a direct influence on appointments to the Party
apparatus. It seems probable, therefore, that Khrushchev him-
self must have approved these appointments and that they reflect
his intention to strengthen Kozlov's position.

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- 21 -

34. Any moves which increase Kozlov's status are likely to encroach on the influence of Kozlov's colleagues. In this instance the person most closely affected would seem to be A.I. Kirichenko, whom we know to be close to Khrushchev and who is believed to be the Secretary responsible for cadres. It is therefore of interest that, so far as we know, during the last three years none of the senior posts in the apparatus has been given to persons with any obvious links with Kirichenko. It is possible that some of the deputy heads (e.g. those with Ukrainian names) may owe their jobs to him, but we know nothing of their background. Those present department heads who have served in the Ukraine under Khrushchev and Kirichenko were brought to Moscow several years ago. Their promotion must be ascribed in the first place to Khrushchev rather than to Kirichenko, although they would presumably support the latter if Khrushchev died. The evidence of the last three years therefore suggests that Khrushchev has, at the least, not encouraged Kirichenko to attempt to strengthen his hold on the central apparatus and that, apparently as the result of Khrushchev's intervention, Kirichenko has in fact lost some ground to Kozlov.

35. A.B. Aristov's post as Deputy Chairman of the Bureau of the Central Committee for the R.S.F.S.R. should enable him to manipulate some Party appointments. Although we cannot find any obvious evidence that he has influenced appointments to the apparatus, it is at any rate possible that, for example, the posting of G.A. Denisov from Saratov to the Agricultural

/Department

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- 22 -

Department may have been arranged by Aristov. On present form he would appear to be an outsider in any future struggle for the succession (as did Khrushchev before Stalin's death), but it will be necessary to watch closely for any signs that Aristov is building up a following of his own in the Party machine.

36. Changes in the apparatus have involved the removal of several officials whom we have always regarded as being closely tied to Khrushchev. We interpret this as a sign that Khrushchev's confidence in his own authority is such that he can afford to move some of the props which were necessary when he was fighting for supreme power. The alternative explanation that the transfer of these officials indicates a move against Khrushchev can safely be discounted.

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-23-

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APPENDIX "A"HEADS AND DEPUTY HEADS OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEPARTMENTS1956-1959First identificationsI. DEPARTMENT OF PARTY ORGANS
FOR RSFSRHead: V.M. Churaev (since 1955)Deputy Heads: Ya. V. Storozhev

September 1955

V.I. Tishchenko

M.M. Sevastyanov

50X1-HUM

FOR UNION REPUBLICSHead: Present Head not known. V.E. Semichastny relieved

August 1959.

Deputy Heads: I.V. Shikin

P.F. Pigalev

F.K. Yakovlev

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II. DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANS
FOR RSFSRHead: Present Head not definitely known (probably N.R. Mironov).

A.N. Kidin relieved about April-May 1959.

Deputy Heads: N.S. Zenchenko

June 1957

Drozdov

June 1959

FOR UNION REPUBLICSHead: Present Head not known. A.S. Zheltov relieved about

/August

50X1-HUM

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- 24 -

August 1959.

Deputy Heads: A.A. Startsev

V.V. Zolotukhin

V.S. Tikunov

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III. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOR RSFSR

Head: G.I. Vorobiev

Deputy Heads: V.A. Karlov

A.S. Mangazeev

G.L. Smirnov

FOR UNION REPUBLICS

Head: G.A. Denisov

Deputy Heads: F.S. Krestyaninov

V.N. Ershov

P. Chaikin

IV. DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

Head: A.P. Rudakov

Deputy Head: I.P. Yastrebov

V. DEPARTMENT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY

Head: L. I. Lubennikov

VI. DEPARTMENT OF CONSTRUCTION (CONSTRUCTION AFFAIRS)

Head: I.A. Grishmanov

Deputy Heads: V.P. Abyzov

K.N. Butuzova

50X1-HUM

/G.P. Kosolapov

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50X1-HUM

- 25 -

G.P. Kosolapov

M. Savinkov

December 1954

50X1-HUM

VII. DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY & TRANSPORT
FOR RSFSR

Head: S.A. Baskakov

50X1-HUM

VIII. DEPARTMENT OF AGITATION AND PROPAGANDA
FOR RSFSR

Head: V.P. Moskovsky

Deputy Head: A.P. Kosulnikov

FOR UNION REPUBLICS

Head: L.F. Illichev

Deputy Heads

V.I. Snastin

A.V. Romanov

50X1-HUM

IX. DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE, SCHOOLS AND CULTURE
FOR RSFSR

Head: N.D. Kaz'min

Deputy Head: V.N. Derbinov

Z. Tumanova

FOR UNION REPUBLICS

Head: V.A. Kirillin

Deputy Head: D.M. Kukin

50X1-HUM

X. GENERAL TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT (TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT)

Head: V.N. Malin

50X1-HUM

XI. ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS

Head: V.V. Pivovarov

50X1-HUM

SECRET

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- 26 -

APPENDIX "B"OFFICIALS THOUGHT TO BE EMPLOYED IN DEPARTMENTS OF CENTRAL
COMMITTEE CONCERNED WITH FOREIGN COMMUNIST PARTIES

Heads: B.N. Ponomarev and Yu. V. Andropov (for
definition of functions see main text para. 28).

Deputy Heads and "Responsible Officials" possibly connected
with foreign departments of Central Committee 50X1-HUM

Concerned with Albanian delegations: I.T. Vinogradov (Pr
D/Head

B.P. Miroshniichenko
D/Head

P.D. Mineev

V.I. Lesakov

" " Bulgarian " : B.P. Miroshniichenko
D/Head

I.N. Medvedev

M.E. Pozolotin

" " Chinese " : I.N. Medvedev
D/Head

I.S. Shcherbakov

" " Czech " : I.N. Medvedev
D/Head

B.P. Miroshniichenko
D/Head

I.T. Vinogradov
D/Head

/Concerned

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- 27 -

" " East German " : I.N. Medvedev
D/Head

I.T. Vinogradov
D/Head

I.G. Kabin

P.V. Polyakov

" " Hungarian " : I.N. Medvedev
D/Head

I.T. Vinogradov
D/Head

K.I. Ivanov

/Concerned

SECRET

50X1-HUM

9853

50X1-HUM

- 28 -

Concerned:

" " Polish " : I.N. Medvedev
D/Head

P.F. Dzerzhinsky

" " Roumanian " : I.N. Medvedev

V.I. Tishchenko
D/Head

E.D. Karpeshchenko

" " Yugoslav : I.N. Medvedev